

K-117
Duckhollow
Georgetown
Private

Circa 1787

The brick, two-storey Federal-style house at Duckhollow is one of Georgetown's outstanding dwellings. It was built in a Philadelphia townhouse style, with a side hall plan that was two rooms deep, an uncommon plan in Kent County. Despite this width-saving plan, it does have a set-back side wing. It probably was one of the finest houses of the thriving little port town at the time it was built, and it was one of very few to survive the British burning of Georgetown in 1813. The entire lower town is said to have been burned, and it is only buildings on the hill that escaped, though some outbuildings were burned there too. Despite the Kitty Knight legend, Duckhollow and Valley Cottage (K-148) survived besides the two brick buildings close together now known as Kitty Knight House #1 and #2 (K-146 and K-147), now joined into one building. The house is also important as the location of an early boarding school operated by the Dennis Donlevys, from 1812 until their books, furnishings, musical instruments and furniture--apparently the entire contents of the house--were hauled out and destroyed by the British in May, 1813. What might have happened to the house itself is not known. Architecturally, it is a fine example of Federal-period craftsmanship and decoration, despite some later changes during the Victorian period and in the mid-twentieth century. The Victorian changes were drastic on the exterior, creating a central gable on both main and wing facades, putting a pair of Victorian Gothic Revival Style dormers on the main west roof, and adding Victorian windows and porches. During the 1940s these changes were largely undone, though the combining of the main two first storey rooms by a large opening was left unchanged. Some of the interior trim is gone, but a fine stair, mantels, doors, and cupboard remain. During the 1970s a modern addition was made on the north side of the hall of the main section that on the main-facade side is sympathetic to the early house, while the rear is modern and with much glass.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. K-117

Magi No. 150175204

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Mansion House; Montebello

and/or common Duckhollow (preferred)

2. Location

street & number East side Rt. 213 1/10 Mile south of Front Street ☐ not for publicationcity, town Georgetown ☒ vicinity of congressional district First

state Maryland county Kent

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Mr. & Mrs. Richard A. Rosan

street & number telephone no.: 648-5103

city, town Georgetown state and zip code Maryland 21930

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Court House	76
		liber 30
		721
street & number	Cross Street	folio 158

city, town Chestertown state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historic Sites Inventory

date Circa 1968-70 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ localdepository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust
21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland

7. Description

Survey No. K-117

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The house at Duckhollow (a modern name) is located on the east side of Route 213 (King Street) in Georgetown, on the hill above the lower town and the Sassafras River. The two-part brick, gable-roofed house probably was on the site by 1787, built in a Federal style that appears to be drawn on Philadelphia townhouses. The main section is tall and two-storey, with a side hall plan having two side rooms, one behind the other, both with access from the long, wide side hall. To the north of those rooms is the service wing, also two storeys but lower and set back from the facade of the main section. This section does not seem to predate the main section. In the middle nineteenth century a large two-storey frame rear ell was added behind the brick wing. It burned in the mid twentieth century. At about the same time the house was "Victorianized," with added dormers, central gables, and porches that have been removed. Of the original building a handsome stair open to the third level, much interior trim, and handsome finely-detailed Federal mantels remain. During the 1970s a modern addition was added on the north side of the hall, a hyphen and two-storey perpendicular wing with gable-front facing the road. The facade was treated in a manner sympathetic to the original styling of the house while the rear is modern and with much glass.

(Continued)

8. Significance

Survey No. K-117

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Circa 1785-1790

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/orApplicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ GLevel of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Federal-style house at Duckhollow is one of Georgetown's outstanding dwellings. It was built in a Philadelphia townhouse style, with a side hall plan that was two rooms deep, an uncommon plan in Kent County. Despite this width-saving plan, it does have a set-back side wing. It probably was one of the finest houses of the thriving little port town at the time it was built, and it was one of very few to survive the British burning of Georgetown in 1813. The entire lower town is said to have been burned, and it is only buildings on the hill that escaped, though some outbuildings were burned there too. Despite the Kitty Knight legend, Duckhollow and Valley Cottage (K-148) survived besides the two brick buildings close together now known as Kitty Knight House #1 and #2 (K-146 and K-147), now joined into one building. The house is also important as the location of an early boarding school operated by the Dennis Donlevys, from 1812 until their books, furnishings, musical instruments and furniture--apparently the entire contents of the house--were hauled out and destroyed by the British in May, 1813. What might have happened to the house itself is not known. Architecturally, it is a fine example of Federal-period craftsmanship and decoration, despite some later changes during the Victorian period and in the mid-twentieth century. The Victorian changes were drastic on the exterior, creating a central gable on both main and wing facades, putting a pair of Victorian Gothic Revival Style dormers on the main west roof, and adding Victorian windows and porches. During the 1940s these changes were largely undone, though the combining of the main two first storey rooms by a large opening was left unchanged. Some of the interior trim is gone, but a fine stair, mantels, doors, and cupboard remain.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. K-117

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

Zone	Easting					Northing			

B

Zone	Easting					Northing			

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification _____

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Margaret Q. Fallaw		
	County Commissioners of Kent County		
organization	Historical Society of Kent County	date	September 8, 1985
	Court House		
street & number	Church Alley	telephone	778-4600 778-3499
city or town	Chestertown	state	Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

The main section is two storeys tall, three bays wide, and three bays deep. The entry is into the north bay, into a large hall, with an opposite under-stair door in the room. The facade openings are symmetrical, evenly spaced, and aligned from first storey to second. The rear openings are similar except for an intermediate window at the landing between first and second storey and door from the hall that is of necessity not centered in its bay. An end second-storey window has been closed with brick. At the gables there is a single, central window. The three-bay wide wing is set back on the east end of the main section. The entry is central, into a remodeled kitchen in the south section, with the dining room the room to the north. The wing has only central and north openings in the rear, the central one a door.

The brick of the main-section facade is laid in Flemish bond, with struck joints that may have been redone. There is an unusual belt course about halfway between first and second-storey windows. In it three courses are set out slightly (about $3/4"$ to $1"$) and a single course above protrudes more (about $1"$ more). There are evidences in the brickwork of the old Victorian porch in the front and a former terrace cover in the rear that extended almost the full width of the section. There is a water table on the facade, but not on the north or south ends, that is about $12"$ higher than the top of the main entry sill. It is molded with cove and fillets. Below the water table the foundation is laid in 1-to-5 common bond. There are no dark headers in the facade; the brick is dark red and quite uniform. The bond elsewhere is 1-to-5 common, with a few random dark headers and parts of stretchers. There is a full cellar under the main section, with stone under brick. The wing appears to be entirely brick and is built over a crawl space that has been partially dug out. There is a curious possible old entry through the dining room floor near the common wall with the main section, and there is a door between crawl space and cellar near that possible old stair. It may have provided access to the cellar without going into the main section of the house, where now, at least, there is a cellar stair under the main stair. An exterior entry to the stair is in the west bay of the south end.

There is a pair of chimneys in the south gable end of the main section, within the wall, centered on the front and rear rooms of that section, to serve their fireplaces and those on the second storey above. They have a one-course band and a deep corbelled cap (out and in). At the south end of the wing, within the wall at the center, is what is probably the old kitchen chimney. It is lower but built of the same brick and with the same details. A fourth chimney serves a corner fireplace in the dining room's southeast corner. It is therefore just north of the rear center bay, tall and in the same style as the other chimneys.

The roofs have boldly overhanging box cornices with built-in gutters. Most likely this is a Victorian roof that was retained. There are large returns (c. $30-36"$). The trim is a cyma recta with cove below.

The handsome stair rises on the hall's north wall, toward the east. It is half-turn with landings. The balustrade is unusually tall, but the rise is unusually gradual. There are three slim rectangular balusters per tread in the
(continued)

open-string stair. The rail is simple, with its outer lower edges delicately beaded. The upper part is molded for a hand grip, with "ears." The newel is a tall and slim colum; the shaft is plain, with simple turnings near the base and below the rail. The rail simply widens to become the cap. There are simple, applied scroll-type step brackets. The spandrel has a very large recessed and slightly raised panel made of three wide, horizontal boards. The panel molding is a delicate cyma. From the hall there is a doorway to each of the adjacent principal rooms. The jambs and lintel are panelled. In each of these rooms is a handsome mantel with fine gougework and frieze panels. Second-storey mantels above are similar but simpler. The shelves are broken-edge. Adjacent to the chimney of the east fireplace is a tall, built-in cupboard with panelled upper and lower doors.

The town of Georgetown was laid out during the 1730s by Gideon Pearce, with the authority of the colonial government, from part of his large tract of Colchester. There is an indication that in the lower area of the laid-out town, near the ferry that was already operating across the Sassafras River, there were already some houses, but for the most part the town was laid out on undeveloped land. The original plat(s) have been lost, but a resurvey was made in 1787 and the original now held by the Maryland Historical Society in Baltimore. The first sale of the property for at least part of the Duckhollow property was on April 24, 1736, from Gideon Pearce, "Gentleman," and his wife, Ann A. Pearce (who made her mark) to Thomas Spencer of "Beddeford," in "great Brittain marriner." He paid £16 current money for lots 27, 28 and 29 (part of the current Duckhollow property) and lot 17, which is separate and on the north side of Front Street. (JS 18/248). In 1773 Spencer sold lots 27, 28, and 29 to Edward Tilghman of Queen Anne's County for £150, which may or may not indicate the presence of a building there. By then Georgetown had become a thriving colonial port community, second only in Kent County to Chestertown. In 1786 an Edward Tilghman, evidently the son of the first Edward and a Philadelphia lawyer, sold the property to Matthew Tilghman (EF 6/540, 543), and a short time later, in 1787 Matthew Tilghman, Jr., noted as being of Kent County, sold it to Joseph Sturges of Kent County, a merchant, for £400. The selling price indicates the presence of a house, probably the present main section with wing. The trail could not be followed after this point continuously, for Sturges (Sturgis) evidently died in 1791, and the house passed into his estate. It very like was still in his estate or in the hands of at least one daughter Ann Sturgis, until James Boon bought the house sometime in the 1820s or 1830s. It evidently was rented during much if not all of that time.

The renter at the time of the War of 1812 was Dennis Donlevy and his wife. They had come to Kent County "for the purpose of educating his nephews" and in doing so opened a school in the building, for both boys and girls. "The learned languages, French, English Geography and the useful part of Arithmetic, will form the course of study." (Republican Star (Easton), April 7, 1812) A little over a year later the Donlevys must have been broken people, for although the house itself was not destroyed by the British arson that consumed most of the town, the Donlevys filed the largest claim of all Georgetown residents, over \$3,000, for musical instruments, books, apparel, furniture, and clothing. The goods evidently were hauled outside into big piles and burned. What sort of damage might have happened to the house in the process is unknown. According to tradition, the house was empty for a number of years after the war. It could not be found how and when Colonel James Boon obtained the house, but he remained the owner until his death in 1851. Since his family has an old photo of the house after it was "Victorianized," presumably that family was responsible for the remodeling, though it seems very early for the kind of remodeling that it was -- 2-over-2 windows, central gable in both wing and main section, and the addition of dormers to the main section front roof, with broadly overhanging roofs, as well as pointed sash in the central gables. The rear, perpendicular frame wing was also in place by this time, it appears. It burned in the late 1940s. It was also during this period that the owners sought to restore the building to its earlier Federal appearance, removing the central gable and the dormers and the two front porches.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Montebella

AND/OR COMMON

Duck Hollow

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

U.S. Rte. 213

CITY, TOWN

Georgetown

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1st

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Kent

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☒ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rosan

Telephone #: 648-5103

STREET & NUMBER

Duck Hollow

CITY, TOWN

Georgetown

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland, 21930

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Kent County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

High Street

CITY, TOWN

Chestertown

STATE

Md.

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

K-117

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

K-117

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Duck Hollow is of significance to Georgetown because it represents a period of building very close to the time of Georgetown's chief historical event, i.e. the burning of the town by the British. The Federal style building is also important as a major structure in the town, both physically and stylistically.

Local tradition has stated that the building was used as a school for ladies prior to the War of 1912. James Boon purchased the property in 1823. George Oldham changed the name to Montebella after acquiring the property in 1855.

K-117

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See attached.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Michael Bourne, Consultant

October 1979

ORGANIZATION

Georgetown Association

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

c/o Richard A. Rosan, Duck Hollow

TELEPHONE
648-5103

CITY OR TOWN

Georgetown, Md., 21930

STATE

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

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RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

DUCK HOLLOWGEORGETOWN, KENT COUNTY

Duck Hollow is situated on the highest point of ground in Georgetown and commands views up and down the Sassafras River and Mill Creek. The building today consists of a large Federal style brick townhouse facing west, with a smaller two-story brick wing on its south side. On the north side of the building is an extensive modern wing built in 1969-1970 and designed by

Rosan. The latter is designed to compliment the old building in material and scale. Its plan is similar to the Georgian concept of hyphen and wing. Due to the wing's position on the lower terrace, it was possible to gain two full storys without appearing out of scale with the older building.

The remainder of the description will be primarily concerned with the older part of the building. Its three bay west facade is laid in Flemish bond, the door being located on the north end of the facade. The original paneled door and jambs and crossetted trim remain intact. The windows of the first story have nine-over-six sash with louvered blinds. There are small wood lintels above the windows, all of which appear to have been replaced, along with the window frames, sash and shutters and interior trim in the third quarter of the 19th Century. Between the two storys is a handsome four-course belt across the west facade only, with three of the four courses on a single plane, while the upper fourth course extends farther out, a feature associated with Federal style buildings and usually dating from the last decade of the 18th Century or the first quarter of the 19th Century.

Set back for the depth of one room is the lower story wing which is laid in common bond with headers every seventh course, the same type of band as the other three sides of the main block. It is two bays long with a central entrance on the first story. The northern window has been enlarged into a double window, but all others appear to have been replaced with the remodeling of the late 19th Century. Another curious feature of the wing appears to be the heightening of the walls by three or four courses. This assumption was confirmed in the attic framing, of which more will be mentioned later.

The south gable of the wing has two flanking windows the chimney stack on both storys and the attic as well. A wide overhanging eave has a return cornice at the lower ends. The east window of this wall was connected to a door to the small greenhouse in 1969. Only one window between the two chimney stacks exists on the south gable of the larger block. Like the wing, it too has the same bold ten course cap, similar to those on the public buildings of Williamsburg.

Both sections of the east facade are on the same plane and both have the same number of bays, although in different locations and with two doors on the first story of the wing. French doors open onto the terrace from opposite the double window of the west facade and like that double window, the door is a later introduction. Between the two bays, very near the east wall, rises a tall chimney which services corner fireplaces within. On the main block of the house, the north window is located above a smaller backdoor at the level of the stair landing. Otherwise, that portion is the same as the west.

DUCK HOLLOWGEORGETOWN, KENT COUNTY

Prior to 1969, when the north wing was constructed, there were two windows on each story of the facade. One of those windows was lengthened into a door for the wing and the others remain.

In the oldest portion of the building the plan consists of a typical townhouse plan, with side stair hall and two connected parlors. From the east parlor there is access to the two rooms beyond, the dining room and finally the kitchen on the extreme south end of the wing.

At the east end of the stair hall the open-string stair rises to the third story. It has turned newel posts and three rectangular balusters per step with paneled wall beneath the scrolled step ends. A small finial drops from the underside of each newel post. Original baseboard exists around the room as well as the door trim and paneled door jambs and doors. As mentioned briefly above, all window trim was replaced in the late 19th Century. Chair rail was renewed in 1942 and the cornice installed in either 1942 or 1969.

The single most important feature of the west parlor is the handsome mantel which appears original to the house. It possesses the usual federal mantel form with pilasters supporting a frieze, divided into three sections, with shelf above. Unusual, however, is the fact that there are so many different moldings, including rope, dentil, reeding and gougework. The central panel of the frieze has a recessed oval and the pilasters are reeded with rope molding beside. Many of the details are similar to the work at the Reed House, New Castle, Delaware. Flanking the fireplace are paneled bookcases, installed in 1969.

This room is open to the east parlor by a wide doorway, without doors. The molding around the entrance appears 20th Century in date, but the paneled jambs appear to date from the last half of the 19th Century, perhaps a change which occurred the same time as the window areplacement. Like the west parlor, this room has a handsome Federal mantel, not, however, as decorative as the other. On its east side is a paneled cupboard original to the house. On the west side of the fireplace is the entrance to the wing, entering first the dining room.

In the southeast corner is a corner fireplace with period mantel from another house. Only the wide yellow pine flooring is original in this room. Cabinets, trim and finish have been replaced. A seam in the floor three feet from the north wall is a give-away for an original entrance to the basement which has since been moved to beneath the front stair.

In the kitchen a stair ascends across the east wall. This and the position of the fireplace on the south wall are the only remaining early features of the room. It was totally remodeled into an efficient kitchen in 1969.

On the second story are the usual rooms of this plan house. Above the west entrance is a small room, now converted to a bath. Two large bedrooms are located above the parlors. Like the rooms below, the west room has the better of the two mantels, with paneled pilasters and gougework beneath the shelf. Two flanking closets are recent additions to the room.

DUCK HOLLOWGEORGETOWN, KENT COUNTY

The east bedroom has an original closet as well as a door to the wing. In both the above mentioned rooms the chair rail and cornice were added in 1942. An original door opens into the dining room chamber. Like the dining room, this chamber contains a corner fireplace. The west side of the room has been separated for a bath. This interior is largely 20th Century in appearance.

Across a narrow corridor is the south chamber, located over the kitchen. The room is lighted by three large windows. All elements of this room appear late 19th Century.

At the west end of the aforesaid corridor is a closet door, at the east is the stair descending to the kitchen. In the closet is a hatch to a finished attic. At one time there was a stair in place of the closet which ascended to this space and had a balustrade around the opening. Only traces of the balustrade remain. A section of the room is not plastered, indicating the former position of a late 19th Century gable, a feature installed probably at the same time as the raising of the second floor ceiling. Original framing remains in the floor. Above the door between the dining room chamber and the east bedroom is a header designed for the original height of the ceiling, so that those entering the dining room chamber would have headroom. With the heightened ceiling, the need for headroom was eliminated.

Returning to the main body of the house, the stair ascends to the third floor. Around the well is a vertical beaded board wall having a batteb door which leads into a large all-purpose room. In this room the rafters are exposed partially white, being finished between. At the eaves are extensive closets built in 1942. Along the west side of the roof are headers which had been used when three dormers apparently did not last long, for they do not appear in photos of forty or fifty years ago. The rafters are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the apex, while the collar beams are half dove-tailed and pinned. Roman numerals are consecutive.

After the building was constructed, probably around 1810, there does not appear to have been a major remodeling until the 1850's. This remodeling consisted of the construction of a two story frame wing east of the kitchen, raising the wing roof and the insertion of a gable there on. Also the installation of three dormers on the west side of the main roof. This may have been the period of the window replacement. However, the interior molding appears to be later in the century by at least twenty years.

The next known remodeling occurred in 1942, but there were several alterations which must have preseded that date, involving the removal of all the dormers and gable.

About 1965 the frame east wing was nearly obliterated by an explosion. It was subsequabtly removed, although traces of the foundation are visible in the terrace.

1969 was the year of the north addition and kitchen remodeling. Several other smaller alterations were undertaken at that time.

From the evidence in the structure, there is no reason to suggest that the building was burned by the British in 1814. Either it was not burned, or it was constructed soon thereafter - perhaps as a result of the original house having been burned.

1. STATE Maryland COUNTY Kent TOWN Georgetown VICINITY STREET NO. Rt. 213, (East)		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY K - 117	
ORIGINAL OWNER ORIGINAL USE dwelling PRESENT OWNER Walter Burns (New owner, 1969) PRESENT USE dwelling WALL CONSTRUCTION brick NO. OF STORIES two		2. NAME Duck Hollow DATE OR PERIOD late 18th century STYLE colonial ARCHITECT BUILDER	
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE	
OPEN TO PUBLIC NO			
<p>Duck Hollow, in Georgetown, Kent County, is a late 18th century two story brick dwelling ^{built} sitting on a stone foundation. It is built in the manner of a townhouse, with side hall and two rooms in depth. It is three bays long with entrance on the north side of the west facade having dog ear trim, paneled jambs and transom. The facade has a molded water table, a belt course, and is laid in Flemish bond, while the other sides are laid in common bond. There are two chimneys with very heavy chimney caps on the south gable. All windows have 6/6 sash and louvered shutters. To the south is a three bay long, two story, one bay deep kitchen wing, also built of brick.</p> <p>It is said that part of the house burned during the Georgetown siege of the War of 1812, however, the stair remains and some of the trim which seems to anti-date 1812.</p> <p>The house has a magnificent view over Mill Creek and the Sassafras River to the East.</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered NO Interior fair Exterior good			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER Michael Bourne DATE OF RECORD Sept. 4, 1968	

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Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation
KENT COUNTY
Real Property Data Search

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Account Identifier: District - 01 Account Number - 015664

Owner Information

Owner Name: ROSAN, RICHARD M, NANCY R ROBLIN & WENDY R COSTA Use: RESIDENTIAL
Principal Residence: NO
Mailing Address: PO BOX 177 Deed Reference: 1) MLM/ 211/ 572
GEORGETOWN MD 21930-0177 2)

Location & Structure Information

Premises Address

14001 AUGUSTINE HERMAN HWY
GEORGETOWN 21930

Legal Description

LOT 8.54 AC
14001 AUGUSTINE HERMAN
GEORGETOWN

WATERFRONT

Map	Grid	Parcel	Sub District	Subdivision	Section	Block	Lot	Group	Plat No:	Plat Ref:
7	2D	12		12				82		

Special Tax Areas

Town
Ad Valorem
Tax Class

Primary Structure Built	Enclosed Area	Property Land Area	County Use
1700	4,992 SF	8.87 AC	
Stories 2	Basement NO	Type STANDARD UNIT	Exterior BRICK

Value Information

	Base Value	Value As Of 01/01/2003	Phase-in Assessments As Of 07/01/2003	Phase-in Assessments As Of 07/01/2004
Land:	172,320	241,320		
Improvements:	250,010	247,640		
Total:	422,330	488,960	444,540	466,750
Preferential Land:	0	0	0	0

Transfer Information

Seller: ROSAN, HELEN M, ETALS	Date: 12/22/2000	Price: \$0
Type: NOT ARMS-LENGTH	Deed1: MLM/ 211/ 572	Deed2:
Seller: ROSAN, RICHARD TRUSTEE &	Date: 01/27/1998	Price: \$0
Type: NOT ARMS-LENGTH	Deed1: MLM/ 135/ 417	Deed2:
Seller: ROSAN, RICHARD A. & HELEN M.	Date: 12/29/1992	Price: \$0
Type: MULT ACCTS ARMS-LENGTH	Deed1: MLM/ 33/ 483	Deed2:

Exemption Information

Partial Exempt Assessments	Class	07/01/2003	07/01/2004
County	000	0	0
State	000	0	0
Municipal	000	0	0

Tax Exempt: NO
Exempt Class:

Special Tax Recapture:

* NONE *

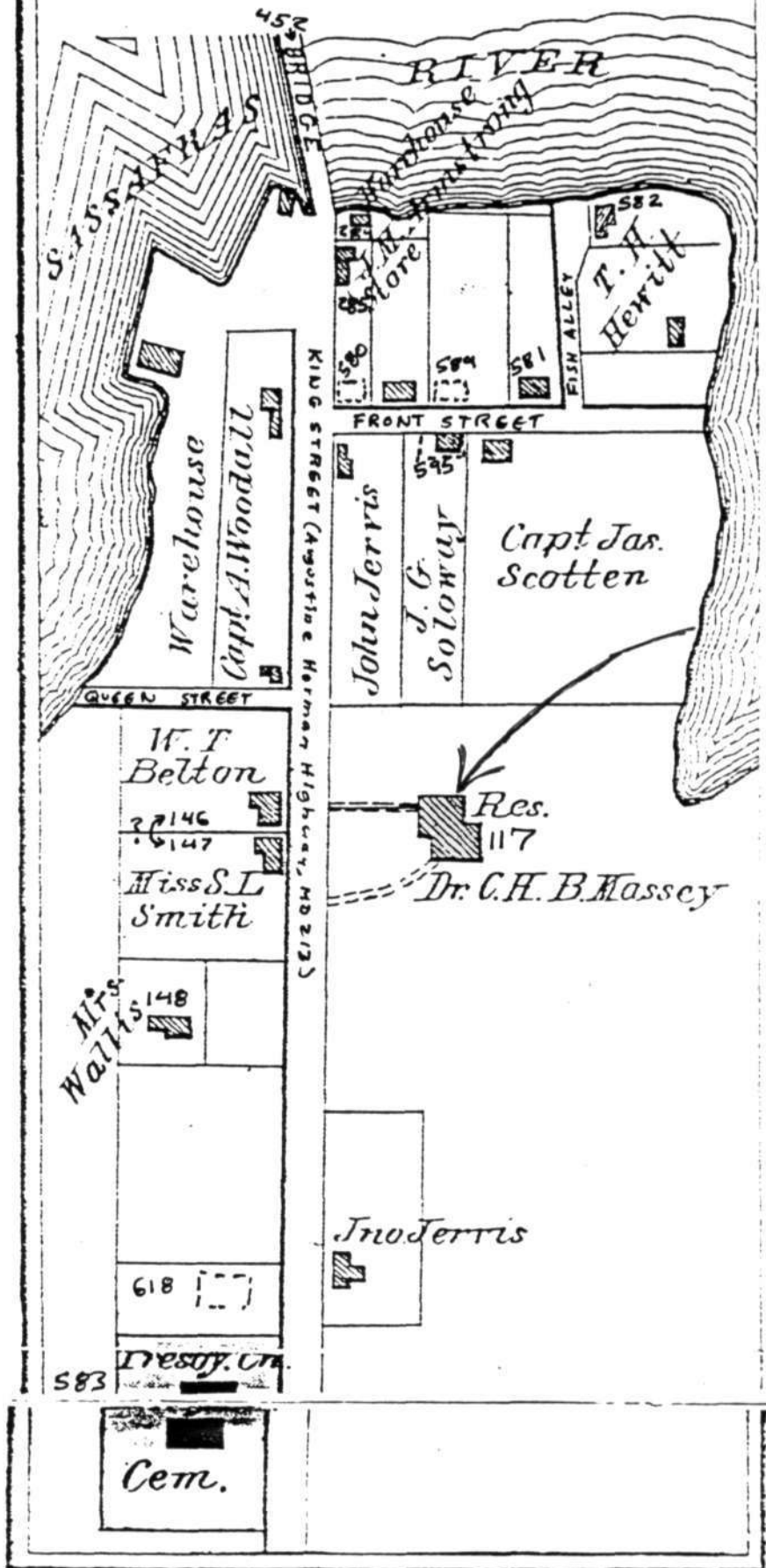
GEORGETOWN

KENT CO.

Dist. No 7

R-117

250



75°52'3
3

1 110 000 FEET

Fredericktown

SASSAFRAS

$$\frac{\text{CECIL}}{\text{KENT}} \frac{\text{CO.}}{\text{CO.}}$$

Old Field Pt
Little Marsh Pt

WOODLAND

Daffodil
Island

CREEK

DYER

K-573

K-149

OK-584

K-312

K-57

Galena

K-151

Ch K-585

Wesley Ch.

BM 69

4

GALENA QUADRANGLE

MASSEY 3 MI.

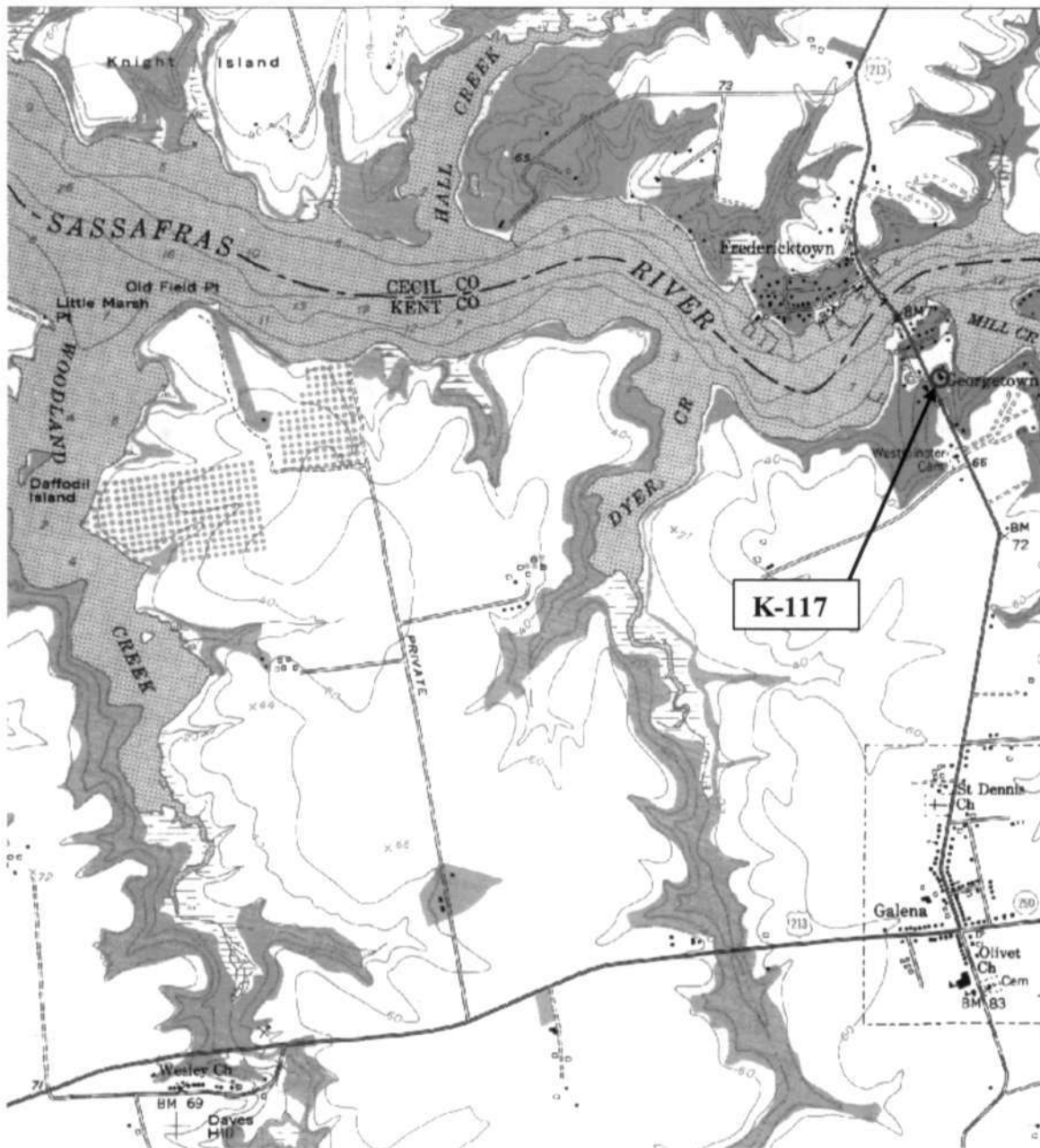
K-117

Duckhollow

(Montebello, Mansion House)

14001 Augustine Herman Highway (King Street) (MD 213), Georgetown

Galena Quadrangle





K-117

Duckhollow

Rt. 213, Georgetown

M. Q. Fallaw - 9/25/85

View to North

K-117
#7

9aec 24p.



K-117

Duckhollow

Rt. 213 - Georgetown

M. Q. Fallaw 9/25/85

View to west

K-117

#4

#2 on picture

9 sec exp.



Duck Hollow
Georgetown

L-117

South

M. BOURNE Oct 1979



K-117

Duckhollow

14001 Augustine Herman Highway (King Street) (MD 213),

Georgetown

Michael O. Bourne

9/1968

Neg. on file at MHT

K-117

Duckhollow

14001 Augustine Herman Highway (King Street) (MD 213),

Georgetown

Michael O. Bourne

9/1968

Neg. on file at MHT



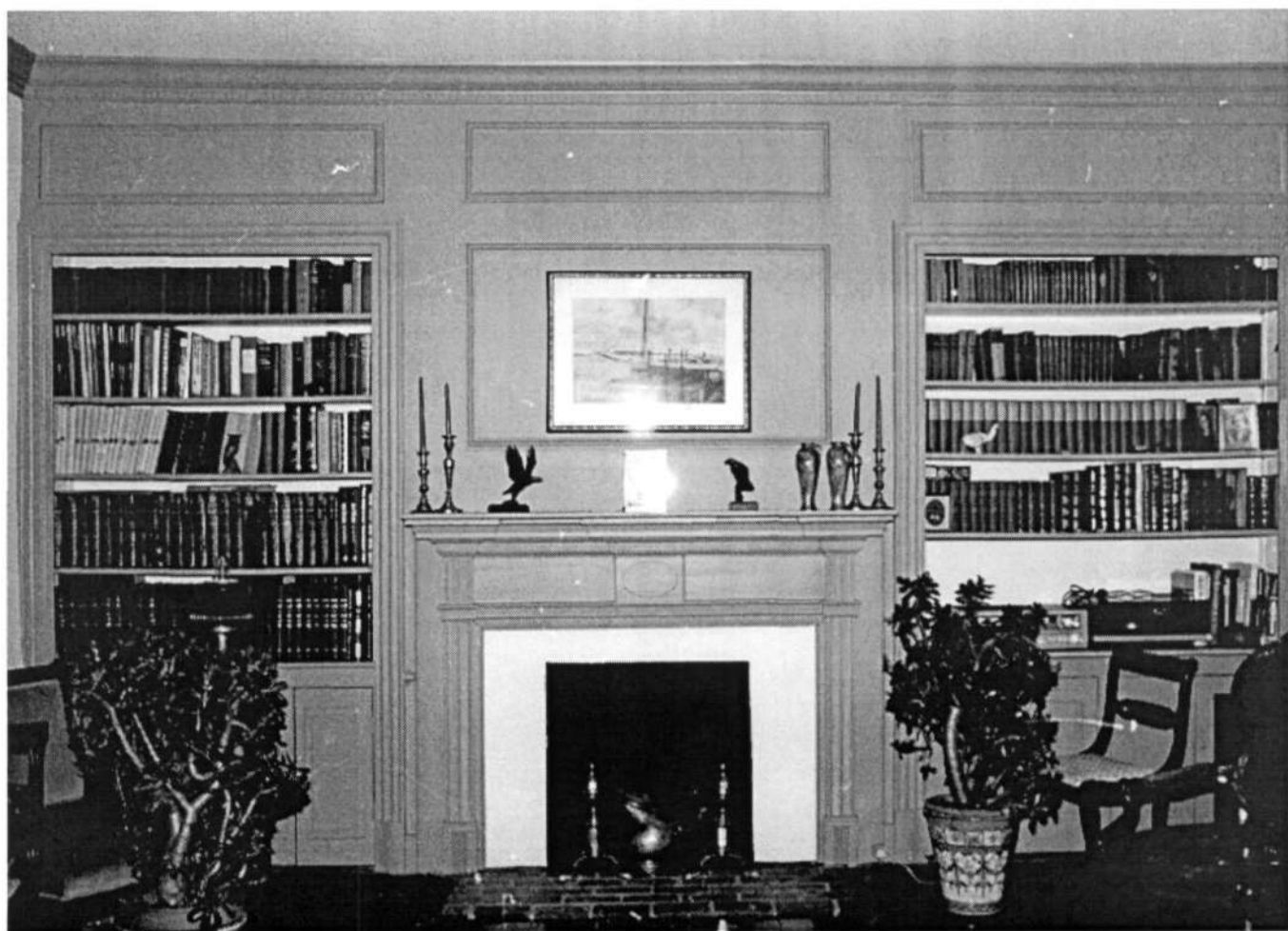
K-117
Duckhollow
14001 Augustine Herman Highway (King Street) (MD 213),
Georgetown
M.Q. Fallaw
9/25/1985
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K-117

Duckhollow interior

14001 Augustine Herman Highway (King Street) (MD 213),

Georgetown

M.Q. Fallaw

9/25/1985

Neg. on file at MHT

K-117

Duckhollow interior

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M.Q. Fallaw

9/25/1985

Neg. on file at MHT